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Other species have been referred by me to *Anostira*. These are *P. trionychoides*, *P. oedemius*, *P. molopinus*, and a larger form, *P. multifoveatus*.

MAY 20.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

"Description of new species of Orthoptera, collected in Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, by the Expedition under Lieut. George M. Wheeler." By Cyrus Thomas.

"Observations on the Habits of the Neuters of Formica sanguinea." By Thos. G. Gentry.

Lilium Washingtonianum.—Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN referred to a paper by Prof. Alphonso Wood, entitled a *Sketch of the Natural Order of Liliaceæ* of the Pacific coast, published in the volume of the Proceedings for 1868, in which he describes a "new species" of *Lilium*, as *L. Washingtonianum*, giving, as a reason for the name, that it was generally known as the "Lady Washington" by the miners. Prof. W. said, in his paper, that it was remarkable so fine a plant had been overlooked by other botanists. It so happens that it had not been overlooked, but had been described ten years previously by Dr. Kellogg, in the Proceedings of the California Academy for 1858. Through the unusual circumstance of two authors employing the same name, the confusion and trouble which loose and careless habits in describers bring on students, in the present case, will not be great; yet it is but just to Dr. Kellogg that this correction should go into the records of the Academy.

On a Species of Delphinus.—By Dr. H. C. CHAPMAN. The presentation of a specimen of a male dolphin to the Museum this evening gives me the opportunity of calling attention to some points in the economy of the Cetacea, and of noticing that the structure of the specimen before us offers a good illustration of the descriptions given by Cuvier, Owen, and others, of this order of mammalia.

Of the external characters the most striking are, the well-developed caudal fin, the effective instrument of locomotion; the dorsal and pectoral fins, the blow hole, the very small external opening of the organ of hearing, and the genital aperture.

The digestive system exhibits a highly complex stomach, divided into several cavities, the œsophagus and duodenum being large.

There is no demarcation between small and large intestines, but they are of great length. This is as might be expected when one considers the vast amount of nutriment required by a lung-breathing animal living under such conditions of existence.

The circulation of the blood offers us interesting peculiarities in the existence of vast plexuses, the breaking up of the brachial and other arteries into rete mirabile. Of the distribution of the arteries, the intercostals are the most remarkable. They are developed, twisted, interlaced to such an extent, as to give the appearance of a large thoracic gland, formerly in fact described as such. By this arrangement of the intercostal and other arteries there are formed large reservoirs of arterialized blood, enabling the animal no doubt to remain submerged for long periods of time.

The dividing of the brachial artery into numerous branches has been explained by reference to the shortness of the pectoral fin or upper extremity, but this distribution has been observed in certain Lemurs and other animals, in which the upper extremity is well developed.

The lungs were large in the specimen before us, and the trachea gave off a third bronchus.

The kidney was divided into many distinct lobes, each of which was supplied by a branch of the renal artery.

In conclusion, we take the opportunity of impressing the members with the importance of obtaining as many specimens of the Cetacea as possible. Naturalists have experienced much difficulty in identifying the different members of this order, due no doubt to their want of material.

MAY 27.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-nine members present.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—

Dr. Thos. N. Penrose, U. S. N., C. Tower, Edw. Wright, Wm. Massey, and Chas. E. Betticher.

Dr. Thos. R. Frazer, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Wm. H. Jones, U. S. N., were elected Correspondents.

The following paper was ordered to be published:—